

Rachmad Hidayat

Masculinity, Islam and domestic violence in Indonesia

The research explores aspects of Islamic teaching within the concepts of masculinity in Islamic communities in Java and examines Javanese Muslim men's attitudes on domestic violence particularly relating to the cultural-religious imaginary of masculinity. I am particularly interested in knowing how Indonesian Muslim males understand the teaching of wife's beating as part of their manhood ideals and how these are relevant to the idea of violence against wives in Muslim families. In doing so, this study is addressing the gap between the Islamic context of domestic violence in Java-Indonesia and the ideals of masculinity indicated in Islamic teaching of family.

Ann Brown

Work and Babies: Childbearing and Career Aspirations: Contemporary Australia and the 1960s Compared

By exploring Australian women's aspirations for motherhood and paid employment this research project asks questions about the conflicts and tensions arising from mothering orientations and how women balance parenting and work responsibilities. I am comparing and contrasting decision making processes around childbearing and participation in paid employment for contemporary Australian women with those of Australian women from the 1960s generation, with the aim of providing a comparative account of how women of different eras engaged with the choices around motherhood and paid work.

Using a sample of 20 Australian women my research tracks how women negotiate their childbearing and workplace aspirations. The sample was selected from women of childbearing age today and women of childbearing age in the 1960s and contains a mixture of mothers in paid employment, mothers in full-time home caring roles and women without children. This study is designed to explore whether there has been a shift in the patterns of contemporary Australian women's childbearing and work aspirations compared with that of women from the 1960s era.

Neeti Aryal Khanal

The Cradle and the Gun: Maoist women's experiences of motherhood in armed conflict in Nepal

In February 1996 the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), also known as the CPN-Maoist, declared 'a People's War' in Nepal. It is estimated that one third of Maoist army combatants are Nepali women, and that over half of them had children. Despite this, very little research has been done about Maoist women, especially exploring motherhood experiences.

My research addresses this gap. It examines the existing literature on motherhood experiences among women involved in armed conflict, and also looks at feminist theories that attempt to explain motherhood in the context of war, especially among women directly involved in armed conflict.

Fiona Brookes

Fantasies of Belonging: Fashioning A Tweenie Self

The tweenie phenomenon emerged at the end of the 20th century as a result of the consumer-media identifying girls aged between 9 and 14 as a potentially lucrative age group. My research project is concerned with the resources tweenies draw on from the consumer-media, family, peer relationships and schools as they actively fashion a sense of self and work out the rules of belonging in the complex spaces of peer groups and schools. To explore tweenies subjective understandings of this process I am planning to conduct an ethnographic study in a Grade 6 classroom during 2009. This presentation will consider the benefits of conducting ethnography with tweenies and the significance of school as they fashion a sense of self, a sense of belonging.

Aquarini Priyatna Prabasmoro

Producing the Fragmented Self: How the Narrative of Celebrity Auto/Biography Challenges the Notion of Authority, Subjectivity, Identity and Femininity

This part of research examines five auto/biographies of Indonesian female celebrities, two of whom are “mature” celebrities, three are in their 20s and 30s, and two are transgender/transsexual. By analysing the narrative structure of the auto/biographies I aim to show how the self is produced and how gaps, ruptures and different voices in the narrative mark the construction of self and femininity of the autobiographical subjects. I also study how femininities are presented and performed both as normative and disruptive, particularly within the intersecting contexts of local Indonesian culture, celebrity culture and globalization.

In the context of literary genre, celebrity auto/biography presents itself as embracing not only the “traditional” feature of auto/biography, particularly in presenting exemplary lives and as *bildungsroman*, but also the new and evolving forms and modes of life narrative. Situated in popular culture, celebrity auto/biography becomes both a space and instrument for self-representation that illuminates the issues of public/private, global/local, normative/disruptive as well as fact/fiction dichotomies. The selected celebrity auto/biographies also offer alternative narrative structures, including styles, language/diction and themes.

This study explores the construction of Indonesian femininity, identity and subjectivity as presented in female celebrity auto/biographies. It argues for more flexible critical accounts of auto/biography particularly exemplified by celebrities’ auto/biographies. It also elaborates how the different local celebrity femininities complicate the notion of global femininity within celebrity culture.

Shermal Wijewardene

“for us it is a question of our lives”: how India’s lesbian activism uses the ‘lesbian’ life story

This paper explores what the life story and the pathways of its production in non-Western, non-urban locations can accomplish for the goals of sexuality-based organizing. It takes as its case study the use of a life history approach by a team of lesbian activist/researchers to gather personal accounts of working class ‘lesbian’ women in rural northern India. The working premise of this paper is the team’s methodological objectives to produce a “collective voice” and “fragments of visibility” to counter the marginalization of this demographic (Sharma 3). The paper’s hypothesis is that these objectives were as much configured by a background of political events and activist agendas as they were by the team’s investments in the life history approach. It presents the view that the life story method did not directly serve its intended objectives, but that activists’ choice of methodology revealed much about the life story as an ‘object’ in which activists make their political investments. The paper argues that activists began with the idea of the ‘lesbian’ life story as a generic personal account with potentially transformative properties for sexuality-based organizing. It concludes by asserting that activists were made aware by factors of class, geography, geopolitics, gender, and sexuality in the course of fieldwork that this vision was not universal but had time-, location- and class-specific dimensions that affect its viability.

Handun Rasari Athukorala

ETHNIC IDENTITY OF SECOND GENERATION SRI LANKAN IMMIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA

Negotiation of identities is a more contentious issue for second generation children and youth than it is for their immigrant parents. This research explores the long term effects of migration on ethnic identification and belongingness. The objective of this study is to develop an understanding of ethnic identity of Sri Lankan second generation in Australia. The key research questions of the study are a) How do second generation Sri Lankan immigrants in Australia self-identify? b) Which factors and experiences do they identify as influential in the development of their ethnic identity?

This paper presents theoretical and conceptual framework of my research. Ethnicity has relevance at both individual and social level. Accordingly, ethnic identity is discussed in two broad perspectives in this paper. First, it is discussed at an individual level exploring the ways in which ethnic identity is developed in subjective level and the elements of individual ethnic identification. Second, ethnicity is examined from a societal perspective discussing ideologies related to modes of adaptation of immigrants to the host society and then the actual impact of the socio-political context of the host society and social structure of the ethnic community on its formation and continued existence.

Nashid Rizwana Monir

Political Economy of Corruption in Developing Countries: The Case of Tax Evasion in Bangladesh

Corruption is considered to be a major problem across all parts of the world. All countries, developing and developed, are suffering from the ill-effects of corruption. However, arguably, corruption is more prevalent in least developed countries compared to developed industrialised nations. Corruption in Bangladesh, in this regard, presents an interesting scenario. Bangladesh, being a least developed country, is considered to be one of the most corrupt countries in the world. According to the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) prepared by the Transparency International, Bangladesh had been perceived to be the most corrupt country in the world for a consecutive five year period between 2001 and 2005. The political economy of corruption in Bangladesh draws a dismal picture of the problem that suggests that the apparent corrupt state of Bangladesh has primarily emanated from a long-standing unholy nexus among corrupt politicians, bureaucrats (both civil and military) and businessmen. Tax evasion plays a significant role in creating and maintaining such a nexus. Using the example of tax evasion in Bangladesh, the paper attempts to look into the political economy of corruption.

Bridget Harris

Contested Challenges: Battles for legitimacy in the criminal justice system

Graffiti is an act with multiple meanings; it is vandalism, deviance, art, expression, a plague and a human right. Like protest, riot and transgressions against police, graffiti can be interpreted as both resistance and valid behaviour. However, in 'official discourses' these acts are frequently classified as criminal and invalid. Contesting official readings is difficult as alternative narratives are commonly rendered politically or socially suspect and rejected. This project uses graffiti as an avenue into the relationship between policing and youth as it has been shaped, mediated and changed by the community law movement since the 1970s. Since their inception Community Legal Centres have played a key role in supporting and facilitating challenges to the state. These centres have provided an official vehicle for equality and reform in the criminal justice system, addressing the unmet needs of minority and disenfranchised citizens, including youth. By investigating the practice of ascribing or denying legitimacy, and roles and representation of Community Legal Centres, this work explores the rationale, consequences and battles of legitimacy over graffiti, vandalism and youth presence in public space.

Nicola Pitt

“Yummy Mummies”: Angelina Jolie and Early 21st Century Representations of Mothering

The face of world-famous actress Angelina Jolie features boldly on the magazine cover of *Vanity Fair* (July 2008). Staring directly at you, this is the face of a woman who finds pregnancy ‘very sexy’. Represented in the media as a celebrity ‘yummy mummy’, Jolie is seen to be a caring, devoted, good mother. She is also viewed by many to be an attractive, beautiful, and sexy woman. The representations of motherhood in the media, such as ‘yummy mummy’ discourses which combine motherhood with looking good, work to romanticise and idealise mothers, while at the same time denigrating and humiliating them.

This paper is concerned with the flow of discourses about contemporary mothering that circulate in and out of media texts, as well as the lives of everyday women. In what I describe as the ‘Glamorisation of Motherhood’, a woman’s sense of self, her sense of maternal identity as a mother, can be shaped and influenced by yummy mummy media narratives. The representation of Angelina Jolie in the July (2008) issue of *Vanity Fair* can be seen as one representation of the discourse which informs and gives meaning to the stories we construct about what ‘yummy mummy’ motherhood means.

Marina Cominos

‘Innocence’ and ‘Crime’: Nietzsche’s New Modes of Thought and Human Transfiguration

Nietzsche’s idea of a ‘new beginning’ for human being rests on the potential of thought to overcome metaphysics. I argue that his call to philosophers ‘to translate man back into nature’, renewing the innocence of perspectival thought, continues to depend upon knowledge figured as ‘unnatural’. This is not the anti-nature of the metaphysician, however, but the perversion of nature of the dramatist. As just such a dramatist, Nietzsche broaches knowledge of the ‘inhuman’ reality of contingency. This moment of ‘unnatural wisdom’ is important for understanding key contradictions in his work, especially surrounding his imagined philosopher-creators.

Rachel Woodlock

Being An Aussie Mozzie: An Assessment of Affiliation with Australian Identity among Australian-born Muslims

According to the most recent census gathered in 2006, nearly forty percent of Muslims in Australia are native-born, however most of them are second-generation Australians, with at least one parent an immigrant. Consequently, Islam in Australia is in a process of transition from being a religion of migrants to an indigenous part of the Australian religious landscape. The purpose of this paper is to assess how Australian-born Muslims view their Australian identity, particularly in contrast to their religious and ethnic identities.

Praveena Rajkopal

Integration of public participation in urban water resources management decisions and their implementation – case based on the seawater desalination plant in Melbourne

This research project explores the aspect of public participation in the proposed construction of the seawater desalination plant in Wonthaggi, Melbourne as a part of the Victorian water plan. In particular the **research focuses on** assessing the effectiveness of public consultation in the process of project identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The **key questions** of the study are has participation been adequately facilitated in the Wonthaggi seawater desalination plant, are the conflicting interests of stakeholders being effectively integrated and how power is shared between the government and the public in the decisions of the seawater desalination plant in Wonthaggi.

Contained by the main research project, this paper discusses the Australian water reform directive and public participation in urban water management in Australia. The discussion is based on the policy shifts in 1994 – the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) framework and 2004 – Intergovernmental Agreement on a National Water Initiative (NWI).

Alvaro Bittencourt

Anthropophagous Actor

During 20th Century, it seems that a particular effort has risen in order to understand and to systemize actors' work. Surely this endeavour helped the dramatic activity to evolve and slowly new ideas about acting were mixed with traditional practices. However, these new theories about acting were usually elaborated by directors and, naturally, they developed this methods to use in their particular work. At current time, rarely a director, and almost never a performer, will pursue only one acting approach. Moreover, frequently more than one of these acting theories can take part of the same play.

Using the Brazilian artistic concept of *Anthropophagy* (cannibalism), I relate in this research the complex thread of influences that connects all these practitioners who paid or are paying attention on actor's work to a process of *eating, digesting* and *absorbing* ideas. This analogy is an attempt to design a means of helping independent contemporary actors to develop an individual acting approach as well as of facilitating the dialogue between me, as a director, and performers.

Natalie Miller

Euripides' Medea as political actress?

Is there anything in classical Athenian tragedy that holds relevance, meaning or use for contemporary feminism(s)? This paper will hopefully begin to address this question by using the character of Euripides' Medea to explore the usefulness of two conceptions of the term "political actress" and the potential for their application to Euripides' loving mother-child killer.

Ghulam Ali

China and Pakistan: A Model Relationship

Despite lack of historical contacts, different languages, socio-political systems, and ideologies, China and Pakistan have maintained cordial amity since the establishment of their diplomatic ties in 1951. Their friendship which initially built on strategic considerations, and shared hostility towards India, in the post-Mao period (since 1976) broadened and deepened. Thus, China's improved relations with India, and neutrality on Indo-Pakistan conflicts did not affect its relations with Pakistan. The study finds that early and mutually agreed solution to their boundary dispute, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, policy of peaceful co-existence and firm adherence to the commitments made with each other and that turned into trust and confidence, were the main factors which, over the last fifty-seven years, kept them steadfast friends despite profound changes in their domestic politics and in regional and international settings.

Karolyne Quinn

Remembering the body in talk therapy

Intrinsic to talk therapies is the facilitation of change, usually based in discursive exchange, of a client's thoughts, feelings, behaviours, and perceptions. However, research into trauma affect has contributed to bringing attention to the embodied aspects of a client's experiences and the benefits to the therapeutic process of addressing somatic and bodily effects. I found this to be reflected in recent interviews with talk therapists. All therapists acknowledged body affect, knew a variety of body-based therapeutic techniques and supported direct bodywork approaches. However, despite most therapists' interest in bodily affect and wish to employ body techniques in their work with clients, very few of them perceived that they currently did. This is a discussion about some of the ways therapists are working with bodies in the therapeutic space, whether they recognise it or not. It also introduces initial thoughts about devices and concepts that therapy employs, which may serve to limit therapists' direct engagement with the body and their awareness or remembering of the body in therapeutic practice.

Emily Lenton

Hepatitis C and Sexuality

Sexual transmission of hepatitis C is extremely low, however the socio-historical construction of hepatitis C appears to have significantly shaped individuals' sexuality. For example, there is evidence that some people have chosen not to be in sexual relationships due to fear of disclosure and/or transmission, or not to have children. These accounts provide rich insights into the lived realities of living with a stigmatised disease, however fall short of incorporating all of social reality, inclusive of the cultural, political and economic factors and the symbols and representations that shape sexual experiences.

Sam Balaton-Chrimes

Statelessness and the Political in Africa

The UNHCR defines a stateless person as “a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law” (1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless persons, Article 1.1). The very essence of statelessness is deficiency, lack, or absence, specifically the absence of any formal relationship to a state. Through their lack of citizenship, stateless people are understood to be in an undesirable and precarious condition, and particularly to be denied the opportunity for meaningful political action in a national community. Although there are several million stateless people in the world, the phenomenon of statelessness has attracted surprisingly little theoretical attention. Particularly in the African context Non-Governmental Organisations and scholars have located studies of statelessness in a rights-discourse. Though this is helpful from an activist perspective, conceptually this discourse does little to help us understand statelessness as a *political* condition. This thesis intends to contribute towards the lamentable gap in our conceptual understanding of statelessness by shifting the analytical focus of statelessness out of this rights-based discourse and into a political one. It will do this by critically evaluating the theoretical relationship between citizenship and the political, and attempting to de-link the political from citizenship by using a critical appropriation of the political thought of Hannah Arendt. Two African case studies, based on field research, will be used to test the limits of theories that intricately link citizenship and the political. Ultimately this thesis aims to draw conclusions from case studies in the field about the strengths and weaknesses of theories of citizenship and the political applied to Africa.

Amy Dobson

"The 'grotesque body' in young women's self presentation on MySpace"

In this paper I discuss some of the implications for contemporary feminist politics of some key findings of my doctoral research into young women's self presentation on MySpace.

In this paper I use Mikhail Bakhtin's (1965) account of 'grotesque bodies' in the carnivalesque setting, and 'classical bodies' in Renaissance statuary to frame some of the imagery found in young women's MySpace picture galleries, aligning this imagery with grotesque body representation, and its social and political underpinnings. I then go on to align grotesque and classical body representation with Laura Mulvey's theory of voyeuristic and fetishistic narratives in film respectively, by connecting these narratives to female celebrity representation in the mass media. I suggest that in mass media representation, 'grotesqueness' may, to draw from Mulvey, be aligned with a narrative of humiliation and degradation of the female object, producing for the viewer a sadistic kind of pleasure. However, in the self-produced self representation of girls on MySpace, the narrative of choice in one's own 'grotesque', sometimes degrading, but more importantly, traditionally 'un-feminine' representation, perhaps disrupts or subverts both gender stereotypes and the type of sadistic pleasure Mulvey associates with voyeuristic narratives and modes of viewing.

Veronica Sheen

Living insecurity: a changing workforce, an ageing workforce and women

During the election campaign a year ago, industrial relations (IR) was centre stage as a policy issue in terms of competing visions of levels of protection and flexibility in the workforce of the future. Although the Rudd Government has revoked *Work Choices* and is instituting a new IR system over the next 2 years, there is likely to be a continuation of long term trends towards a workforce marked by greater levels of precarious employment and fewer jobs that offer traditional industrial protections and conditions.

An area of little research to date is how the changing workforce and industrial relations landscape is interacting with the ageing population and its associated ageing workforce as experienced in Australia and comparable developed countries. This project examines the evidence drawing from a range of secondary sources and the writings of several social theorists, of the significance of this interaction as a subject for research and public policy development. It shows how and why we need to combine understandings from several fields of knowledge including political economy, sociology of ageing (social gerontology), and the sociology of work to obtain adequate explanations of how the interaction between a changed workforce and an ageing workforce will play out.

The project takes the experience of older women (over 45) as its principal focus. While both men and women have both been affected by the increasing levels of precarious employment (arguably men more so), the 'feminisation' of employment and ever-increasing levels of women's labour force participation is of intrinsic interest in terms of a labour market study. The significance of this factor was underlined by a research project I undertook over the last 12 months for Melbourne Citymission which examined the issues for women in low paid, insecure work. The project involving focus groups and interviews with over 40 women using Melbourne Citymission services exposed the dissonance between policy discourses that promote the centrality of employment to social policy and the reality of a labour market that very often is not able to provide sufficient pay and conditions for disadvantaged women to be free of poverty and social welfare. The experience of older women provides a springboard in my PhD for examining the changing nature of employment across a range of industry sectors and how this impacts on *lived experience* for individuals working under these new conditions.

Davina Lohm

Paired interviews - sometimes it takes two

Qualitative researchers often use one-on-one interviews or focus groups to gather data. This reflective paper examines the little discussed alternative of paired interviews and makes the claim that they are a viable and potentially valuable option. In my research into young adults' perceptions of their national identities offering the option for friends

to be interviewed together provided an alternative to one-on-one interviews; an option that was embraced by many. While not without drawbacks, paired interviews worked to reduce the discomfort felt by some in the interview situation, provided more space for thinking, allowed respondents to build more comprehensive responses through their discussions and enabled respondents to augment each other's stories.

Rasita Purba

A Study of Social Policy in Indonesia Through Pro Poor and Gender Lens

Indonesia has undergone significant changes since the reform era including changes in the 1945 Constitution. The amendment of the Constitution gives a stronger foundation and responsibility to the state to provide welfare for all. The amendment goes further to give clearer direction on the implementation level.

However, there are doubts about the implementation of welfare policies, whilst the government's interventions are highly necessary in this present time for various reasons. Within this context, a study of social policy is necessary as a reflection how the Indonesian government implement the spirit of creating welfare for all.

There are several groups of vulnerable citizens such as seniors, disable people, orphan children, street children, children in labour, however to limit the scope of the study gender and pro poor perspectives will be used as the core values of analysis to assess mainly education policies.

Debra Smith

Affective Politics and violence: Rethinking the psychological processes of becoming a terrorist.

In recent years many scholars working in the field of political science have demonstrated a renewed interest in the role of emotion as both a site of political knowledge and as a contributing dynamic in the stability or upheaval of political institutions. While it is widely recognised that emotion is directly implicated in terrorist behaviour, terrorism studies has not critically engaged in this revitalised theorising of emotion. It is my contention that valuable insights into the choice of terrorism as a political strategy may arise from an interrogation of the interplay between the structural conditions of people's lives and the emotional consequences these conditions generate. As globalization dilutes the emotional power of narratives centering on the nation state and opens up ever wider spaces for alternative emotional attachments, global terrorist networks such as al Qaeda have entered the emotional market place. Their skill lies in an ability to tap into emotions such as anger, frustration and humiliation through a narrative that explains these existential phenomena in terms of victimhood and oppression by outsiders. However, at the same time the narratives pushed by *neojihadist* groups are designed to stimulate positive emotions such as love, compassion, loyalty, solidarity and pride and then to channel these feelings towards political action.

Linda Hindasah

Majelis Ulama Indonesia (the Council of Indonesian 'Ulama, MUI) and Politics: The Quest for the MUI's Existence in the Context of Modern Indonesia

This thesis will mainly focus on how the Majelis 'Ulama Indonesia (MUI) positions itself in the Modern Indonesia. The MUI is a kind of Islamic organizations that the government played role in its establishment. One of functions of the MUI is giving *fatwa* (legal opinion) both to the government and Indonesian Muslim society on religious matters. Although the *fatwa* is not legally binding in Indonesia, it is quite obvious that how the *fatwa* has significantly influenced political atmosphere and it is a product of certain socio-political situation. Through its *fatwas*, the MUI has played an important role in defining Islam for the Indonesian Muslims. Moreover, since the reformation era the MUI has seemed to be more vocal and independent. However, these changes appear together with the more conservative religious outlook of the MUI. Besides analysing the MUI's *fatwa* in the last ten years (since reformation era), which is a reflection of the MUI's decisions, views, and stance on certain issues, this study will also observe the networking of MUI members with other Islamic organizations and its impact on the MUI.

Dinesh Kumar

India's Higher Defence Management System

India, which is among the world's fastest growing economies, has the world's fourth largest military force and is seeking to play a global role. Yet, it is the world's only democracy where the armed forces do not form part of the decision making process. The armed forces are neither integrated with the ministry of defence, nor does there exist a single point of military advice like is the case with all major military powers in the world. The paper examines the higher defence management system prevalent in India and analysis the impact it is having on the country's military potential, strategic thinking and decision making process. While doing so, the paper specifically looks at the relationship between the Indian armed forces and the political authority; the armed forces and the civil bureaucracy and the relationship existing between the top leadership of the three services.

Kamala Kanta Dash

Counter Terror Policing and Community Engagement in Delhi: A case study of 'Operation Jamia Nagar'

It is often claimed that India's biggest internal security threat is terrorism. We have seen many episodes of terror in the last two decades. India's long experience in counter terror has been widely studied yet it can be argued that India has failed to a great extent to update her approach in counter terrorism.

My paper deals with the 2008 terrorist attacks on Delhi and the subsequent Delhi police response in the form of Operation Jamia Nagar and its impact on the socio-political environment of the Muslim majority locality, the capital city in particular and on the counter-terror discourse of the country in general.

The police approach of resorting to hard power with lip service to soft power has created a large scale alienation of certain communities; Muslims in this case. The paper argues why there is an urgent need to give community engagement a major priority in counter terror policing.

Kerry Montero

Mixed Messages: Young People, Risk and Road Safety

This paper will explore issues relating to risk prevention programs in the area of young driver safety and consider some of the assumptions about young people and risk embedded within these interventions.

Despite significant road toll reductions since 1990, young drivers continue to have more casualty crashes than any other group of drivers. Whilst making up 13% of all licensed drivers, people aged 18-25 account for 27% of driver deaths. This has resulted in the development of road safety interventions that focus specifically on young drivers. In addition to legislative measures, road safety authorities have developed educational interventions aiming to change behaviours which are understood to put young people at risk on the roads.

Road safety education addresses questions of 'youth at risk'. The underpinning ideas and policy context of road safety programs embody the major current concepts of risk as they relate to young people as risk-takers (a 'universal feature of adolescence') and as 'at risk' due to inherent characteristics – their inexperience, lifestyle, brain development and peer influence.

More recently we have seen increasing reference to neuro-scientific explanations entering popular and scientific discourses about young drivers. These 'teen brain' theories perpetuate a view of young people as 'hard-wired' to be incapable of rational decision-making and judgment. In the context of the renewal of biological determinist explanations for young people's 'risk-taking behaviour' it is important to pay attention to what young people are telling us. This study explores young people's understandings of risk as expressed within the context of a school-based road safety workshop program ("Fit To Drive") which is conducted with year 11 students in 180 schools across Victoria.

Kylie Moppert

Women talk entrepreneurship: Gender, power and agency

The gendering of business and entrepreneurship, with restrictive stereotypes and social norms, has real consequences for women who seek to be entrepreneurs. I conducted in depth interviews with six Victorian based women entrepreneurs focussing on issues of gender, power and agency. I applied a discourse analysis to the data, informed by feminist theories of identity and agency. Key findings of my research are that the women defy binary concepts such as public versus private, and instead reveal a complicated interweaving of domestic and business responsibilities. I found domestic disruption played a powerful and positive role in the women's decision to enter entrepreneurship, with their domestic lives continuing to influence their business choices.

The women rejected masculine ideas of the valuing of women's work and business success, preferring more subjective measures such as personal fulfilment, strong relationships and the ability to make their own choices.